

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SALUTE TO THE NATIONAL
BLACK NURSES ASSOCIATION:
CELEBRATING 24 YEARS OF
SERVICE

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, in just a few days, on February 2, 1995, members of the National Black Nurses Association will gather in Washington, DC, for the fifth annual Black Nurses Health Day on Capitol Hill. Thousands of nurses from around the country will travel to our Nation's Capitol Hill for this day-long event focusing on health care and other issues impacting the nursing community.

The National Black Nurses Association is the Nation's largest African-American health organization, representing more than 130,000 nurses in the United States and throughout the world. The organization is under the direction of Dr. Linda Burns Bolton, who serves as president. I rise today to offer a special salute to the National Black Nurses Association.

Mr. Speaker, the history of African-Americans in nursing can be traced to Sojourner Truth, a former slave, who ministered to wounded black veterans of the Civil War in 1864. History also records that a few years later, in 1870, Susan Smith McKinney Steward became the first black woman to receive a medical degree. Steward received her degree from the New York Medical College for Women, and was valedictorian of her class.

I take pride in the fact that the National Black Nurses Association has its founding in my congressional district in 1971. Over the past 24 years, the organization has been a strong advocate for the health care needs of the poor, the disenfranchised, the elderly, and our Nation's youth. The National Black Nurses Association has also played a key role in fighting to secure increased funding for research and development, public health service, health profession education, and health care technology developments.

Mr. Speaker, the National Black Nurses Association Health Day on Capitol Hill was established in 1989 to give recognition to the outstanding services that African-American nurses contribute to the health care system in America. The event is celebrated annually during Black History Month. I am proud that during Health Day, my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus, the Hispanic Caucus, and other Members of Congress will join us for this important event.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Dr. Linda Burns Bolton for her leadership of the National Black Nurses Association. I am proud to host the organization's Annual Health Day, and look forward to greeting Dr. Bolton and the members of the National Black Nurses Association. As we celebrate Black Nurses Day, let us remem-

ber that we owe each of these individuals a debt of gratitude for their commitment and dedication to service.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF B-2
STEALTH BOMBER

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on December 22, 1994 an article appeared in the *Windsor Review*, a newspaper in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Missouri. The article, entitled "B-2 Has Phenomenal First Year At Whiteman Air Force Base," examines the first year accomplishments of the B-2 stealth bomber. I enter the article into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

The 509th Bomb Wing has flown 114 of 120 planned sorties, with an astounding reliability rate of 95 percent, since the Air Force's first B-2 stealth bomber winged its way from its birthplace in Palmdale, California, to its new home near Dec. 17 last year. That equals more than 380 flying hours for all four aircraft.

The 509th got off to a phenomenal start by flying the "Spirit of Missouri" on its first training mission just five days short of its arrival at Whiteman.

Since that time, the "Spirit of Missouri" has been joined by the "Spirit of California", "Spirit of Texas", and "Spirit of Washington" as the 509th progresses toward becoming the first fully operational B-2 wing in the Air Force.

The wing initially trained two instructor pilots at Whiteman, and four more instructor pilots in the first class have recently completed their checkrides. The second and third class have begun training. By the end of 1994, the 509th will be able to point with pride to eight instructor pilots who have completed basic qualification.

"I'm extremely pleased with the Whiteman team and excited about the future of the B-2" said Brigadier General Ronald C. Marcotte, 509th Bomb Wing Commander. "Our goal is to make the B-2 and Whiteman AFB the crown jewel of national defense. I think we're well on our way."

In September, the 509th completed its first operation delivery of munitions at the Air Force's Utah Test and Training Range. The "Spirit of California" delivered two inert Mark-84 2,000-pound bombs against targets located at Barker Strong Point on the Utah range.

"We were on target and on time" said Colonel William M. Fraser III, 509th Operations Group commander. "It was the culmination of many months of training for the entire 509th team. We exercised our mission planning program as well as our weapons load and aircraft preparation."

Six weapons load crews have been trained and certified in the past year.

While the "Spirit of California" demonstrated the B-2's munitions delivery capa-

bility, the "Spirit of Missouri" began its first phase inspection. A phase inspection is a scheduled inspection that looks at the entire airplane for any signs of damage, usually in the form of corrosion, cracks, or unexpected wear and tear. The B-2 has more than 1,200 items that must be inspected. The whole process takes about 44 working days.

"Our plan is to use this phase as a benchmark for future phases," said Colonel Henry L. Taylor, 509th Logistics Group commander. "We want to improve the process so we can reduce the time needed for phase inspections and return the planes to the 393d Bomb Squadron as quickly as we can safely do it."

As Whiteman team members work to make the B-2 the cornerstone of national defense, they are also deactivating 113 Minuteman II missiles in accordance with the START treaty, and welcomed the 442nd Reserve Wing and its fleet of 22 A-10's from Richards-Gebaur AFB, Mo. The conversions required \$120 million in construction projects.

"Without the support of our community partners and taxpayers, especially those who live and work around Whiteman we could not have achieved the accomplishments of the past year," Marcotte said. "We've worked, not only at building solid relationships with our civilian friends and neighbors. Everyone has been tremendously supportive and we're off to a great start."

The future of the B-2 and Whiteman looks bright. "The B-2 is the cornerstone of America's global power of tomorrow. It's a critical component that will enable us to meet the enormous challenges to world peace in the 21st century," Marcotte said. "And as our 509th motto says: Follow Us."

WILLIAM KOWALKOWSKI NAMED
PERSON OF THE YEAR BY THE
MILWAUKEE COUNCIL OF SOUTH-
SIDE ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIA-
TIONS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend, Mr. William Kowalkowski, on being named Person of the Year by Milwaukee's Council of Southside Advancement Associations.

Milwaukee's south side has long been a place where people can count on the help and friendship of their neighbors. It is people like William Kowalkowski who have helped to keep this special quality alive in our community.

Mr. Kowalkowski, through his many years of community service, has rightfully earned the respect and admiration of those around him. His outstanding work with charitable organizations such as the St. Joseph's Foundation and Polish Relief for Poland has benefitted the less fortunate, and those who were displaced by the upheaval of war. His involvement in numerous civic and cultural organizations such

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

as the Pulaski Council, the Southside Businessmens Club, and the Polish-American Congress to name just a few, has helped to preserve the rich cultural heritage which make Milwaukee such a wonderful place to live.

The list of honors which Mr. Kowalkowski has received is impressive to say the least. Bill has been honored over the years, by numerous State and local organizations such as the Wisconsin Fraternal Congress, the Pulaski Council, and the Southside Businessmens Club. In addition, his outstanding efforts on behalf of Polish-Americans and the people of Poland have earned him recognition by the Government of Poland. In 1975, the Polish Government in exile presented Mr. Kowalkowski with the Gold Cross of Merit. Last year, Kowalkowski received the prestigious Knight's Cross of Merit for Service to the Polish Republic.

In addition to his professional and civic achievements, Mr. Kowalkowski and his wife Felicia have raised a family of whom they can be proud. It is very fitting that the Council of Southside Advancement Association, an organization dedicated to the principle of community service, has honored William Kowalkowski as the Person of the Year.

Congratulations, Bill, this is an honor that is well deserved!

HOLDEN REINTRODUCES FRANKING LEGISLATION

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce in the 104th Congress legislation to reduce the amount of money Members are able to spend on franked mailings.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are demanding that Congress show leadership in reducing some of its expenses. I constantly speak to constituents who tell me they want to see spending cuts by the Federal Government. For that reason, today I am introducing a bill that cuts each Member's franking allowance by 20 percent as a way to show such willingness on our part. This legislation illustrates the commitment of Members of Congress for cutting legislative branch spending.

My bill is simple: the factor used to determine each Member's franking allotment will be reduced from a factor of 3 to a factor of 2.4, a 20 percent reduction. This bill will not eliminate the flexibility in the Legislative Appropriations Act which accommodates each Member's particular costs of mailing—geography, population density, etc.

If we are calling on Americans to sacrifice then Congress, too, must lead by example. A 20 percent cut will not impinge on any Member's ability to communicate with his constituents in a responsible manner. Nor will it stop a Member from using his franking budget in whatever manner he or she deems appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must cut back and tighten their belts, just as we will be asking the American people to make sacrifices as we cut and eliminate Federal programs. I want Con-

gress to lead by example, and I think this bill puts us squarely on that road.

STOP THE REGULATORY MACHINE

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the new Republican Congress is working hard and moving forward with the people's business. Last week, we restored fiscal responsibility by passing the balanced budget amendment. This week we will pass legislation to limit Government intrusion. We promise to work for a Federal Government that protects your rights, not one that infringers upon them with burdensome unfunded mandates.

The Federal regulatory machine continues to churn out a dizzying array of mandates which threaten to turn the American dream into a bureaucratic nightmare. Passage of H.R. 5, the unfunded mandates bill, will help to curb Washington's regulatory appetite.

No longer will liberal lawmakers be free to hide the costs of their regulatory appetite by handing the check over to State and local officials. Congress will have to take a good look at what they put on the regulatory table.

Reforming unfunded mandates will restore congressional accountability and instill fiscal discipline. If the Federal Government cannot pay for it, then neither will State and local governments. The Republican agenda works for the people, not for the Federal bureaucracy machine.

A TRIBUTE TO JEAN GILLIGAN

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the retirement of a remarkable woman, Jean W. Gilligan, who has now retired after 45 years service as a congressional staffer.

Jean came to Capitol Hill from South Dakota in 1949 and began her career as secretary to Representative Gardner Withrow of Wisconsin. She then became the administrative assistant to Representative Vernon Thompson of Wisconsin from 1961 to 1974. Jean then served on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service from 1975 to 1994 under four ranking Republican Members: Representatives Edward Derwinski of Illinois, GENE TAYLOR of Mississippi, BENJAMIN GILMAN of New York, and JOHN MYERS of Indiana.

Last night Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Staff Club [CSC] honored Jean Gilligan at its annual membership party where she was lauded by friends, colleagues, and CSC members. Jean was the primary force in developing the club into a vital entity for staff members. She served as second vice president of the club in 1965, first vice president in 1966 and president in 1967 and 1993. She was one of the founders of the mixed ten pin bowling

league and served as its secretary, vice president and president. The Congressional Staff Club honored Jean by awarding her a life membership in 1977.

There is no doubt that Jean will be greatly missed on Capitol Hill by hundreds of staff members who consider her a colleague par excellence, a friend and a mentor. I, too, will miss you, Jean.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Jean on her dedicated service and wish her a long, healthy, and active retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 743, THE TEAMWORK FOR EMPLOYEES AND MANAGERS ACT

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was pleased to join with my colleague from Wisconsin, Mr. GUNDERSON, in introducing H.R. 743, the Teamwork for Employees and Managers Act, or Team Act, legislation which will go a long way toward improving the competitiveness of U.S. companies.

In 1935, Congress enacted the National Labor Relations Act [NLRA], which is rightly considered the cornerstone of our country's national labor policy. At the heart of its many provisions, the NLRA protects the rights of workers to organize and to bargain collectively with their employers. It also includes a number of like-minded protections for employers.

However, we cannot ignore the fact that economic conditions have changed dramatically during the last 60 years, and the American workplace has undergone a similarly dramatic transformation. American business is no longer faced with the type of labor-management strife that permeated virtually every aspect of industrial America during 1930's. Instead, we are witness to growing trend in which American workers and managers are abandoning the confrontational tactics of their past and, together, are seeking better ways of doing business.

American business today sees its foreign competitors gaining a competitive advantage, due in large part of their utilization of greater labor-management cooperation. Unfortunately, it is provisions of the National Labor Relations Act—and, how those provisions are being interpreted by the courts and the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB]—which are part of the reason American businesses find themselves at this a competitive disadvantage.

Perhaps the best known example of the legal impediments confronting companies that wish to utilize employee participation programs is the NLRB's December 1992 decision involving Electromation, Inc. The Board found that the small, nonunion electronics manufacturer violated the NLRA when it established employer-employee committees to address various workplace issues, including the company's no-smoking, attendance, and pay-progression policies.

Why have managers and workers in America's industries been having trouble setting up manager-worker teams to increase production,

quality, and efficiency at the place of employment?

The basic reason is that section 8(a)(2) of the National Labor Relations Act [NLRA] says that it is an unfair labor practice for an employer to, in effect, create a sham, or company union, I.E., "to dominate the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it." Section 2(5) defines a labor union so broadly it includes all groups "in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning * * * conditions of work." Since employee involvement groups usually deal with conditions of work, the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB] has rather consistently ruled that employee groups working in cooperation with their employer, are labor organizations which are dominated and supported by the employer. Hence the employer is deemed guilty of unfair labor practices for having, in effect, created a sham or company—illegal—union.

We are talking about voluntary employer-employee agreements encouraging employee involvement in the conduct of a business in today's fast evolving information-centered economies and societies. Thus, we are talking about something very subjective—cooperation—a working togetherness of employers and employees in work teams. As taught by W. Edward Deming and others, the dynamic work team concept moves as much brain work as possible to front-line employees. It involves employees intellectually in the business operation and commits them to making the process function more effectively while constantly seeking their input into methods of improving it.

It seems to me that it isn't really possible or desirable for any law to stop employers and employees from voluntarily cooperating and sharing responsibilities. Congress surely never intended to proscribe place of employment cooperation between employees and employers as to their various conditions of work.

Yet, according to the NLRB—in Electromation—that apparently is precisely what Congress did 60 years ago when they passed section 8(A)(2) of the NLRA—designed to stop the formation of company unions.

This seems illogical to me. Employers obviously should not be creating sham or company unions and the law ought to simply so state. On the other hand, Congress should be doing all it can to motivate employers to have highly involved and motivated workforces as encouraged for instance by the coveted Malcolm Baldrige Quality Awards. And we should be able to make it clear that cooperation between employers and employees should not be equated with creating company or sham unions. The NLRB ought to be able to recognize an overall intent by an employer and/or employees to create a sham union without stopping employers and employees from discussing matters of mutual interest, including issues of quality, productivity, and efficiency which does not have, claim, or seek authority to negotiate or enter into or amend collective bargaining agreements between the employer and any labor organization.

The time has come for Congress to consider what changes must be made to the

NLRA so that it may accurately reflect the nature of today's workplace and the challenges that confront American business; and to consider what change must be made so that companies can confidently follow the example of the management-worker teams who spoke here today.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Employer-Employee Relations, I am committed to that task. As such, I intend to convene the subcommittee at the earliest possible date in order to hear testimony on the Team Act, and to expedite its consideration. I urge my colleagues to join the effort to improve workplace cooperation and, in turn, U.S. competitiveness by cosponsoring H.R. 743, the Teamwork for Employees and Managers Act.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELDS PARTNERSHIP ACT

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I reintroducing legislation to preserve the Civil War sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The Shenandoah Valley National Battlefields Partnership Act, which enjoyed wide bipartisan support in the 103d Congress, provides us with an excellent opportunity to preserve an integral piece of American history.

In response to a congressional directive—Public Law 101-628—the National Park Service [NPS] undertook the task of studying the Civil War sites in the Shenandoah Valley. The NPS identified significant Civil War sites and determined their condition, established their relative importance, assessed short- and long-term threats to their integrity, and provided general alternatives for their preservation.

The Park Service discovered that 15 of the 326 documented armed conflicts in the valley between 1861 and 1865 were of particularly high significance. Because many portions of the valley retain a high degree of historic, rural, and scenic integrity, the NPS concluded that they should be preserved. The two major valley campaigns—the Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson Valley campaign of 1862 and the decisive Philip Sheridan campaign of 1864—are the major Civil War battlefields not yet preserved. This Congress has an historic opportunity to capitalize on the overwhelming momentum of support for this legislation.

Unfortunately, the NPS did not recommend a specific preservation strategy. Therefore, some local valley residents accepted a challenge by Park Service staff to devise a plan to preserve these historic lands. Their efforts were remarkable. Their dedication and perseverance unflappable. This was truly a grass roots effort.

Local residents began to meet and discuss how these hallowed lands could be preserved for future generations to learn from and enjoy. They are eager to share the stories of the valley—not just battle maneuvers and formations, but the stories of people dislocated by a brutal war. They want to share the story of how the city of Winchester, VA, changed hands between North and South at least 73 times, and how that turmoil affected local residents.

After countless meetings and telephone conversations, in which the National Park Service was consulted, a consensus began to form around a partnership concept where Federal, State, and local governments, private landowners and preservation groups could work together to preserve these lands. After a draft bill was ready, we held discussion meetings in the Shenandoah Valley on the proposed legislation. These meetings provided an opportunity for thorough review and comment by valley residents and officials on this legislation. These meetings, attended by local government officials, landowners, business people, and preservationists, served as a vehicle to refine, modify, and improve the legislation with the input and advice of citizens from throughout the Shenandoah Valley.

What I found during those public meetings was unprecedented unanimous support for this legislation. I served at the Department of the Interior in the seventies under Secretary Morton, and I can't recall ever gaining such widespread support for a park bill. The legislation before this subcommittee has been endorsed by every local government where core battlefield properties are located. Moreover, we have a broad, bipartisan coalition of interests united to preserve these treasures of history. The list that follows my statement, compiled over a year and a half ago, comprises those persons and entities who endorsed this partnership approach to preservation. There have been many others since this list was put together.

This House should know that the work of valley residents did not end with the drafting and introduction of this legislation. There has been great activity in the past year. The Frederick County Board of Supervisors and Winchester City Council have appointed a battlefield task force whose responsibility it is to prepare a strategic plan for the protection and use of the battlefield sites. They have developed an interim action plan which designates the most critical and significant sites and recommends immediate actions to be taken. Frederick County and the city of Winchester have also successfully convinced a trustee of a battlefield property at Kernstown to postpone a planned auction. Moreover, they have purchased a \$500,000 2-year option to buy the land. Not only have the local governments dedicated time and personnel to planning the preservation of the battlefields, they have committed scarce resources to protect these lands. This is an overwhelming demonstration of their commitment to the successful implementation of a preservation plan.

Local governments alone can't preserve these valuable resources; they need a partnership with the Federal Government to preserve these lands. Even the most well intentioned friends of battlefield preservation will find it difficult to keep the threats of residential construction, commercial development, highway construction, and industrial development at bay. Interstates 66 and 81 bring increasing pressure on this rural landscape and threaten to consume more battlefield land. As the NPS study indicates, some critical properties have already been lost.

Since the Civil War, most of the Shenandoah Valley has remained in the same type of agricultural use, but, as the Park Service

has reported, increasing development threatens key battlefield sites. This legislation would protect many of these through designation as a unit of the National Park System, while encouraging partnerships with local governments and private landowners to protect the natural cultural and historical resources on adjacent lands within the historic core areas of the key battlefield sites. Partnership is the key ingredient in this bill. It was borne of cooperation and will succeed by bringing all interested parties into the planning, development, and implementation of this novel preservation scheme.

This legislation capitalizes on the cooperation and hard work which have created a sturdy foundation upon which to build this park. Much of the groundwork has been laid by residents of the valley and specialists knowledgeable about land use planning, environmental impact studies, and so forth. By passing this legislation, this body will capitalize on the experience, dedication, and knowledge base that exists in the valley for preparing a plan for park management, visitor facilities, educational programs, and historical markers and exhibits throughout the Shenandoah Valley. The NPS should work hand-in-glove with the local community.

The second important component of the legislation is that it provides incentives for local governments to preserve historic land by including battlefield protection in regional planning. As the Park Service study observed, local governments are under increasing pressure to allow residential construction, commercial development, highway construction, and industrial development. Grants and technical assistance provide the necessary incentives that local governments need to ward off development pressures.

The third key ingredient which I would like to stress is the grants to private battlefield landowners. Because of the tight fiscal constraints of Federal discretionary spending, we can't expect the National Park Service to purchase thousands and thousands of acres of land. This is much too expensive. We can, however provide incentives to local landowners to assist in the preservation of historic lands. In exchange for these economic incentives, private landowners could provide the Park Service needed scenic or preservation easements or could contractually agree to maintain open-space lands with historic viewsheds. This will ensure that a comprehensive overall interpretation of the resource is attained.

Based on suggestions made by many residents of the valley, I added a provision in this legislation which continues to allow living history demonstrations and battlefield reenactments on the battlefields. Living history demonstrations help educate visitors about what life was like during the battle. Also groups like the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation use reenactments to help raise money for continued preservation and interpretation of the battlefields.

The time is upon us for Federal action to preserve the historic Civil War battlefields of the Shenandoah Valley, in partnership with State and local governments, local landowners, and preservation groups. This innovative concept will be the least costly and disruptive strategy to protect the lands forever.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not recognize the tremendous contributions of citizens from the valley and every county government which has supported this legislation. I can't possibly thank everyone in the valley and across the country who has supported this effort, but would like to let them know that this House and I are grateful for their diligent work. The following is a list of some of the supporters of this legislation.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY PRESERVATION ENDORSEMENTS—BY COUNTY

FREDERICK

The Glass-Glen Burnie Foundation, landowner/individual.
Town of Middletown, government.
Town of Stephens City, government.
Winchester-Frederick Chamber of Commerce, business.
Winchester-Frederick County Econ. Dev. Comm., business.

SHENANDOAH

Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, landowner/individual.
C.M. "Mike" Hunt, landowner/individual.
Sarah P. Faulconer, landowner/individual.
James H. Faulconer, landowner/individual.
Garland C. Hudgins, landowner/individual.
Breckenridge Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, historic group.
Town of New Market, government.
Clifton M. Truesdale, individual.
The Strasburg Guards, Sons of Confederate Veterans, historic group.
Town of Woodstock, government.
David E. Smith, landowner/individual.
William Craun, landowner/individual.
William F. Bausserman, landowner/individual.

William J. Bausserman, landowner/individual.
Harold Walter, landowner/individual.
Keith Rocco, landowner/individual.
J.W. Troxell, landowner/individual.
Ralph Stickley, landowner/individual.
Tom's Brook Farm/Rodney A. Bankson, CDR, USN-Ret., landowner/individual.
10th Virginia Volunteer Infantry, historic group.

Cross Keys Antiques/John B. Woodyard, landowner/individual.
Friends of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, civic group.
Hupp's Hill Battlefield Park and Study Center, historic group/business.
New Market Area Chamber of Commerce, business.
New Market Battlefield Historical Park, historic group.

Patricia K. Marie, landowner/individual.
Reformation Lutheran Church, civic group.
Robert D. Plu, landowner/individual.
Shenandoah Caverns, business.
Shenandoah Valley Civil War Roundtable, historic group.
Shenandoah Valley Quality Inn/Lois Moomaw, Gen. Man, business.
Strasburg Rotary Club, civic group.
Town of Mount Jackson, government.
Town of Tom's Brook, government.
VMI Museum Programs, historic group.
Women's Memorial Society, civic group.
Woodstock Museum, historic group.

ROCKINGHAM

Arthur J. Hamilton, landowner/individual.
Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, landowner/individual.
Barbara Paulson, landowner/individual.
Cherry Grove Farm/George K. Harnsberger, landowner/individual.
F & M Bank-Massanutten, business.

Graham C. Lilly/Professor of Law UVA, landowner/individual.

Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historic Society, historic group.

Harry L. Chandler, landowner/individual.

Lawrence D. Bowers/Wilson & Bowers, landowner/individual.

Martha B. Caldwell/Professor of Art History JMU, landowner/individual.

Mr. & Mrs. Brownie A. Cummins, landowner/individual.

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas F. Tutwiler, landowner/individual.

Peter Svenson, landowner/individual.

The Inn at Keezletown Road Bed & Breakfast, business.

The Society of Port Republic Preservationists, historic group.

The Town of Dayton, Virginia, government.

James J. Geary, Former Dir. New Market Battle., landowner/individual.

Ronald E. Carrier, President, James Madison Univ., educational.

Barbara Moore, landowner/individual.

Daniel M. Downey, Ph.D, landowner/individual.

Tom's Brook Farm/Rodney A. Bankson, CDR, USN-Ret., landowner/individual.

W. Allen & Phoebe Sherwood, landowner/individual.

W. C. Bedall, Jr., landowner/individual.

Wilmer Diehl Family, landowner/individual.

HIGHLAND

Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, landowner/individual.

The Board of Supervisors for Highland County, government.

The Recorder, business/press.

Virginia's Western Highlands Travel Council, business.

WINCHESTER

City of Winchester, government.

Elizabeth G. Helm/Former Mayor, government.

Downtown Development Board, government.

The Common Council of the City of Winchester, government.

AUGUSTA

Winston Wine, landowner/individual.

PAGE

Luray Caverns Corporation, business.

PORT REPUBLIC

Mark & Susan Hardy, landowner/individual.

REGIONAL

The Civil War Trust, historic group.

ALEXANDRIA

Brian C. Pohanka, landowner.

VALLEY WIDE

Shenandoah Valley Travel Association, business.

TRIBUTE TO DARLENE GREENWELL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor a great Missourian, Darlene Greenwell for years of dedication and hard work as circuit clerk for the Bates County Circuit Court. Darlene Greenwell of Adrian, MO, recently retired after a lifetime of unrelenting work to foster the effectual supervision of justice in her community.

Darlene Greenwell was not only committed to her work, but has given many years to volunteer work within her community. She has served as president and a member of the Bates County Democrat Women's Club and Beta Sigma Phi, a member of the Adrian Christian Church, the American Legion Auxiliary, and NARFE.

I urge my colleagues to join me in commending Darlene Greenwell for her many years of leadership and service to her community. I bid best wishes for a happy and prosperous retirement.

CONGRATULATES THE GUAM GIRL SCOUTS ON THEIR 60TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, two troops came to Guam in March 1935 and marched right into the halls of George Washington High School. These were the girls in green, from kindergarten to their senior year of high school, and they became a chartered council of the Girl Scouts of America in 1937. The Guam Girl Scouts now consists of more than 750 active members, and in March 1995 we celebrate their 60th Anniversary on Guahan.

Many districts across the country are blessed with their units of this fine organization. The Guam Girl Scouts in my home district have become assets in every one of our villages and military installations.

The goals of the Girl Scouts program are expressed in four programs, all of which promote higher quality of life on the island. The programs are: Developing Self-Potential, Relating to Others, Developing Values, and Contributing to Society.

The girls work in the community and earn badges by completing activities centered around an interest. The five "Worlds of Interest" in Girl Scouting are the World of Well Being, the World of Out-of-Doors, the World of People, the World of Arts, and the World of Today and Tomorrow.

This year, Guam's Girl Scouts spearheaded the Kobe relief project to aid Japan's earthquake victims. More than 400 volunteer hours were devoted to sorting, counting, packaging, and labeling more than 30,000 items donated from Girl Scouts and Guam's residents.

Guam Girl Scouts also conducted a food drive for Catholic Social Services, participated in the Sugarplum project and collected clothes for Goodwill of Guam, all projects completed in the past year.

Yes, we on Guam are lucky. Our Children can receive an informal education through the Guam Girl Scouts. The girls who join enjoy many fine programs which enhance and extend their abilities and strengths. Our future leaders are getting the best kind of training through services to the community.

COMMEMORATING THE LUNAR NEW YEAR 4693

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of the Congress that throughout this great Nation, our Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese-American communities will celebrate the new lunar New Year.

Today, January 31, 1995, marks the year 4693, the Year of the Boar in the Chinese astrological calendar. During this festive season, Korean families will eat their traditional mandukook and duk, the Vietnamese their banh chung and banh tet, and the Chinese their dumplings and precious mooncakes. Families will reunite at homes and at large banquets, and observe traditional rituals which stretch back centuries in these ancient cultures.

Mr. Speaker, San Francisco is a city built by immigrants who have come to our shores. Each has enriched and invigorated our Nation through their hard work, their family values, and through the cultures and traditions they bring to the American experience. Today, in San Francisco, and other communities throughout the Nation, we should honor the Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese-American communities, and wish them a happy new year.

A TRIBUTE TO FOUR HEROS

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of four U.S. Army chaplains, 1st Lts. George L. Fox, Clark V. Poling, John P. Washington, and Alexander D. Goode, each one of different faith, who worked together and gave their lives in an effort to save others in a selfless act of heroism.

Fifty-two years ago, on February 3, 1943, the SS *Dorchester*, an Army transport vessel, was in the North Atlantic en route from St. John's NF, to Narsarsuak, Greenland, transporting 904 passengers, in addition to some cargo. At approximately 3:55 a.m., the *Dorchester* was torpedoed without warning.

The torpedo hit the ship just aft of amidships, near the engine room. The explosion was muffled and there was very little noise, but the concussion was severe. The ship took on water at such a fast rate that in a matter of just 25 minutes, it was lost.

In that short time, it was the bravery of Lieutenants Fox, Poling, Washington and Goode, the four chaplains aboard the *Dorchester*, that saved the lives of many. According to many survivors, the chaplains, with complete disregard for their own safety, quieted the panic of men frozen by fear at the ship's rail, forcing them into boats and lifejackets. They handed out life belts from a box, and when those were gone, they gave their own to enlisted men. Additionally, they helped construct makeshift

rafts out of timbers, cork, and other materials at hand. The only concern of these brave men was to do everything they could to save the lives of the others on the transport. Chaplain Goode even gave his gloves to another man, despite the bitter cold, knowing that having those gloves might help him survive. The recipient of the gloves did indeed survive, and credited his survival to the selflessness of Chaplain Goode.

When these four brave men had done everything humanly possible to help those on board, and when the end was imminent, Lieutenants Poling and Fox, both Protestants, and Washington, a Roman Catholic, and Goode, who was Jewish, joined hands and prayed together as the ship went down.

Because of their bravery, these four heroic men were posthumously awarded the Purple Heart and the Distinguished Service Cross. Additionally, in 1960, this body awarded Fox, Poling, Washington, and Goode the Congressional Medal for Heroism. This medal was specifically created to honor these men, and they are the only four to have received it.

The SS *Dorchester* was built at Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., and was originally a passenger liner when delivered in 1926. With the commencement of the United States involvement in World War II, the owners chartered it to the Army Transport Service to transport personnel and cargo. In Newport News today, the memory of the four chaplains is kept alive by the efforts of the Four Chaplains Memorial Committee, and with the marble and bronze monument that was erected in their memory in 1989 at the War Memorial Museum grounds. Let us keep alive their bravery their actions embodied, by remembering their heroism today.

RENEW AMERICA WINNERS OF THE NATIONAL AWARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today, three organizations from my home State of New Mexico will be recognized for their accomplishments in effective, responsible environmental projects. Lighthawk of Santa Fe, the Southwest Network for Environmental and Economic Justice of Albuquerque and the Global Rivers Environmental Education Network of Las Cruces will all be recognized by Renew America as winners of the National Award for Environmental Sustainability.

I am especially proud of the fact that New Mexico, which has one of the smallest populations of any State in the Nation, is home to three Renew America award winners. That figure is more than any other State in the Nation, with the exception of California with seven winners, and a far larger population base than New Mexico.

Lighthawk, which is known as the Environmental Air Force, is based in Santa Fe, NM, in my district, but their impact has been felt throughout the Nation and the world. Since its creation in 1979, Lighthawk and its group of

pilots have flown more than 2 million miles to far-flung locations throughout the Western Hemisphere to educate the public, empower local environmental groups, and respond to environmental crises. Lighthawk flies activists, legislators, and the media over and into endangered lands, allowing individuals to learn first-hand of environmental problems and situations. I have flown with Lighthawk in the past, and I am especially pleased that they have received such significant recognition.

Project Del Rio, in cooperation with the University of Michigan's Global Rivers Environmental Education Network conducts a program that brings students and educators together from over 100 schools located along the Rio Grande both in the United States and Mexico. Using equipment, background, motivation, and resources provided by Project Del Rio, students learn to interpret scientific information, public opinion statistics, and economic data. Since its founding in 1990, many of the programs' participants have gone on to use the experience they gained while with Project Del Rio to win internships in other, similar fields.

The Southwest Network for Environmental and Economic Justice, based in Albuquerque, NM, works to address issues that impact people of color and to strengthen community organizations and encourage them to influence local, State, regional, and national policies regarding the environment. The network has been considered essential in restoring long overdue justice in the areas of unsafe working conditions, natural resource exploitation, and political disempowerment. In addition to this award the Southwest Network has been involved in many successful media campaigns, which have opened up communication channels between environmental activists, the Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Lastly Mr. Chairman, the Southwest Network has been instrumental in promoting the examination at the Federal level of the broad range of environmental justice issues.

Mr. Speaker, these New Mexico-based organizations truly are wonderful examples of the dedication of citizens across the country to environmental protection and education activities. I would like to salute my constituents' organizations and the other Renew America Winners for their accomplishments and contributions. They deserve our thanks and our appreciation.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMON SENSE WELFARE ACT OF 1995

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, along with my colleague Mr. KOLBE, to introduce the Common Sense Welfare Reform Act of 1995. We believe this legislation could revolutionize the way we deliver social services to the Nation's poor.

Over the course of the last 60 years, government, whether it be Federal, State, or local, has assumed almost complete responsibility

over caring for the Nation's poor. Like it or not, our welfare delivery system has essentially become a government monopoly. And it exhibits all of the worst symptoms: It is woefully expensive; it is overly bureaucratic; it is preoccupied with process; and it is client-ignorant. Every year, it gobbles more of our tax dollars without any incentive to cut costs or streamline itself.

The American welfare monopoly has also undercut the efforts of private organizations. It has made it nearly impossible for charities to place conditions on their aid, when prospective recipients can walk down to the local welfare office and pick up a government check, no strings attached.

It has almost singlehandedly created what the Wall Street Journal's John Fund calls the I-gave-at-the-office syndrome. In fact, the portion of charitable giving in this country devoted to alleviating poverty has declined by a shocking one-third since 1960.

So the question remains: How should we reform the welfare delivery system? Our bill, like many others, would consolidate dozens of overlapping, inefficient Federal programs and put that money into a State block grant. However, it also provides for a choice-in-welfare tax credit that would give individual citizens a voice in how this country fights poverty. Under our plan, every taxpayer American would be free to direct up to 10 percent of their Federal income taxes to a charitable organization in their community that is engaged in antipoverty efforts. Each time a taxpayer claimed this credit, the Federal Government would make a corresponding reduction in their State's block grant—thereby making it revenue neutral.

The Federal Government already has a regulatory framework for overseeing nonprofit organizations, minimizing the need for additional bureaucracy. However, State governments often have a more active oversight program, so we would require that participating charities obtain State tax-exempt status as well.

In addition, to ensure that tax credit contributions are reaching the people they're intended to serve, it would be necessary to establish guidelines for participating charitable organizations. For instance, charities would be prohibited from using the proceeds to engage in lobbying or litigation activities. We would also require that at least 70 percent of a participating charity's expenses be allocated directly to the poor. And charities would be required to expand tax credit-generated contributions within 1 year of receipt.

To maintain the separation of church and state, religious organizations must have a subsidiary devoted to social welfare to be eligible. Organizations that have a religious component, but are primarily focused on social welfare—i.e., Salvation Army—would be eligible as well.

Finally, to guard against possible fraud, taxpayers themselves would not be allowed to donate tax credit-funded contributions to charities in which they have a financial interest.

Our funding mechanism is a revolving account within the Treasury Department that would hold the vast majority of the money the Federal Government intends to spend on poverty in the next fiscal year. Once Congress appropriated the money for this account, a small portion would be set aside to cover the cost of

the tax credit, and the rest would be given to the States in block grant form. After April 15, any funds left in the tax credit set-aside would be given to States as a bonus.

It is important to note that the tax credit/block grant funding mechanism will be separated at the State level. For instance, Michigan's total Federal grant would be determined by how many of its citizens gave to in-state, qualified charitable organizations. This is to ensure that the effects of competition are always tangible.

There are a few other provisions worth noting.

First, we phase in the tax credit over a 5-year period to ensure that the transition to a public/private partnership is a gradual one. Second, while we place dollar caps on the credit, any contribution above that level would be tax deductible as it is now. Similarly, contributions to other nonprofits would also retain their present deductibility.

In closing, we believe that if our bill was enacted, we could at once reduce Federal spending and micromanagement, create competition among aid providers, reinvigorate a charitable sector whose tremendous capacity has been subverted by government intrusion, and finally begin to attack poverty in a truly meaningful and effective way.

COMMON SENSE WELFARE REFORM ACT

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague, Congressman KNOLLENBERG, to introduce the Common Sense Welfare Reform Act. We believe it is not only possible, but sensible, to turn the administration of the welfare system over to the State capitals and the city halls. Block granting social programs to the States is a first step in reform of the welfare system. This flexibility is critical to allowing States to test assistance programs best suited to their needs. Common sense tells us that a successful program in rural Arizona may not necessarily work in Detroit, MI.

We believe, however, that the debate should be taken a step further—and that is why we are introducing the Common Sense Welfare Reform Act. If States can better administer welfare programs, shouldn't it follow that citizens know best which programs work in their communities and which are the most cost-effective? That's what our legislation is about—a partnership of State and local entities with individual taxpayers.

The common sense welfare reform bill will give the people that pay the bills and provide the services in the community a role in how poverty relief efforts are structured. The Common Sense Welfare Reform Act consolidates over 60 overlapping, inefficient programs run by the Federal Government and gives the money directly to the States in block grant form. That's a direction in which the House is moving and is a necessary precondition to making our welfare privatization proposal work.

Our proposal allows taxpayers to contribute up to 10 percent—not to exceed \$2,500—of their Federal income taxes to qualified private charities in their State in return for a dollar-for-dollar tax credit. This tax credit is paid for by corresponding reductions in the block grant to the State in which the taxpayer lives.

The Common Sense Welfare Reform Act serves two purposes by empowering taxpayers to participate in the funding decisions for poverty-relief services. First, we give taxpayers a voice in how services are delivered in their communities. We have faith in the ability of individuals who are in the communities to know what is working well. The Federal Government—or State governments, for that matter—should not have a monopoly on where welfare dollars are allocated. Critics of block grants contend that many States do not have a good track record in administering social programs. Our proposal, however, diffuses the concentration of authority over spending on poverty-relief efforts by leveling the playing field on which private and public charities compete. The Common Sense Welfare Reform Act allows taxpayers to determine where their poverty-relief dollars are spent the most effectively.

Second, we reward private charities for doing what they have traditionally done best, and that is to provide prompt, temporary assistance. Private charities view assistance as a tool by which to change behavior—it is not a right nor a way of life. Because of this philosophy, both in theory and in practice, it is inconceivable that a family would subsist for generations on the local soup kitchen, food bank or shelter. Private charities stress personal responsibility and provide hands-on management for recipients. The humanizing aspect of private charities is missing from the impersonal public welfare bureaucracy which requires nothing from the recipient except eligibility for aid.

Americans need to become personally involved in reforming the welfare system. If I may be so immodest, I would suggest that Congressman KNOLLENBERG and I have a bold and innovative approach in the Common Sense Welfare Reform Act to allow Americans to do just that. We hope the momentum in the welfare debate will take our deliberations a step further. Let's allow taxpayers a role in providing assistance, while giving private charities the opportunity to compete for welfare dollars in a true, competitive atmosphere, instead of making their funding a function of who has the best grant writer or the best connections in Washington—or Lansing or Tallahassee.

THE DEATH OF JAMES P. GRANT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the world lost a great humanitarian this past weekend with the death of my dear friend, Jim Grant.

For the past 15 years, Jim served with distinction and compassion as the Executive Director of UNICEF. He was a man who loved

all of the world's children and a man who made a significant difference. Jim Grant epitomized the dedicated international public servant, but no one ever called him a bureaucrat. Rather, he was a visionary leader who used all the tools available to promote worthy causes.

Jim Grant was a field-oriented person. No project was too remote to escape Jim's interest. Traveling with Jim in Africa meant spending a lot of time in off-road vehicles to see how well health programs were reaching remote villages.

Jim Grant was a promoter in the best sense of the word. Whether he was promoting expanded immunization programs, oral rehydration, or breastfeeding, or whether he was enlisting another celebrity as a UNICEF goodwill ambassador, Jim Grant always used his flair for publicity for good causes.

Jim Grant had the capacity to influence world leaders to focus on the topic he cared most about—the state of the world's children. Perhaps his most satisfying accomplishment was the 1990 World Summit for Children and one of his greatest disappointments was that he did not see his own Government ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child during his lifetime.

Probably no tribute to Jim Grant's life is more appropriate than to lay out the following statistics: During his tenure as Executive Director of UNICEF, immunization levels in the developing world have risen from about 20 percent in 1980 to almost 80 percent today. During that same period, the number of polio victims has fallen from 500,000 a year to fewer than 100,000.

Jim Grant was an American hero and a world treasure. His presence will be greatly missed, but his work and the good works of UNICEF will remain a legacy of his persistence and humanity.

BUDGET BALANCING VIA CONFLICT CONTAINMENT

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Professor Janos Horvath is one of Indiana's most distinguished citizens. His Ph.D. in economics was earned at Columbia University. He now teaches courses in advanced macroeconomics, principles of economics, international business and business ethics.

He is known and rightly known as a brilliant theoretician.

Before his immigration to the United States, he was a leader in the Hungarian independence movements in 1956. Earlier he was imprisoned by the Nazi Gestapo. He was elected to the Hungarian Parliament in 1945.

The following is an example of the imaginative writing of Dr. Horvath.

BUDGET BALANCING VIA CONFLICT CONTAINMENT

(By Janos Horvath)

There exists a workable option for Congress in 1995 to balance the budget by 2001. It is not to push through some of the plans as

they stand. The numbers do not add up. Not only conventional economists hold doubts, but conservatives such as Herbert Stein and William Niskanen who advised Presidents Nixon and Reagan are also skeptical.

The road I propose toward budget balancing has three guide posts. They say: (1) hold expenditures constant in inflation adjusted real terms, (2) hold tax rates constant, (3) allow tax revenues to increase from the growing tax base which is the Gross Domestic Product. In essence, halt the deficits that beget debt accumulation, crowding out of investments, confiscatory taxes, debilitating inflation, debt repudiation, and erosion of the social fabric.

Here are the salient figures. Expressed in current dollars the 1994 level of government spending, \$1,485 billion, will amount to \$1,844 billion in year 2001. The higher number reflects inflation—the two amounts are of equal purchasing power. During the same interval from 1994 to 2001, tax revenues rise from \$1,249 billion to \$1,859 billion. The increase results from 2.5 percent economic growth plus 3.2 percent inflation. But if the growth rate becomes 3.0 percent, a sound estimation, then the deficit reduces to zero in six years.

To implement the proposal, I offer a "conflict containment" model. The GOP Contract With America being the seminal document, it would be naive to assume away stress in the bipartisan arena. Occasionally Republicans in the House and in the Senate may differ. Even though certain groups might lack the majority to reach their declared goals, they could block others from reaching their goals. Here conflict minimizing means maximizing the potentials for compromise: the mother milk of legislation.

On the revenue side, the tax mechanism shows the perspectives: (1) Tax revenues will increase, (2) without increasing tax burden, (3) with constant tax rate, (4) because the tax base grows with the growing economy. A family making \$100,000 taxable income with 20 percent tax rate does pay \$20,000 tax. As taxable income grows to \$110,000 the tax payment rises to \$22,000. The \$2,000 tax increase comes from income growth. The tax burden has not risen.

The expenditure side is more tangled. The key is to hold the sum total of governmental spendings constant. This means no cut and no rise in the bottom line amount. Undoubtedly such a tall order prompts challenges. On one side is the fiscal restraint movement who wants to prune. On the other side are cynics who accept that entitlements rise and by curbing them the society would crumble. In the middle are solution seekers recalling that the USA has survived and prospered with less government spending and even financed and won the cold war. To intone an aphorism: "whatever exists is possible."

Successful budget balancing being a viable pursuit, it is less agonizing to mutually consent to continue spending allocations the way they are rather than to battle over every detail. Therein lies the rational for the maxim: "no-tax-cut-no-tax-raise-no-spending-cut-no-spending-raise." Suspicions of inequity and the pangs of envy get mollified. Nobody's ox gets gored.

The no-cut-no-raise maxim is a self-discipline apparatus for Congress. While the bottom line is untouchable, there is ample room, actually duty, for efficient and compassionate reallocations between and among existing provisions. On the outlay side are two major items: increases in Social Security and health care. On the saving side are: government streamlining, welfare reform, peace dividend, privatization, etc. Further

savings result if bureaucrats were rewarded for cost cutting innovations and if the deceptive practices were discontinued which label reduction in projected increases as spending cut.

Attempts at creative solutions have been tried before. In March, 1994, Rep. Gerald B. Solomon (R-N.Y.) proposed more than 500 specific spending cuts totaling more than \$700 billion, balancing the budget within five years. His bill did not raise taxes, did not cut Social Security, and even increased defense spending by \$60 billion. Among the spending cuts were: eliminating the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Travel and Tourism Administration, restructuring the Interior Department, downsizing the Bureau of Reclamation, privatizing the Government Printing Office, the Government National Mortgage Association, and the Air Traffic Controllers.

A coherent farm policy review is the work of Senator Richard Lugar (R-Ind.). Now chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, he is determined to substantially reduce the agricultural programs that cost about \$60 billion a year. Nothing escapes scrutiny: bloated bureaucracy, food stamps, subsidies to producers of corn, wheat, cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco. Lugar's two year review has already led to closing of 1,070 underused field offices nationwide.

As the 1995 legislative agenda evolves, the "Lugar Initiative" and the "Solomon Bill" are emulated. Recently President Clinton has joined the thrifty moderates proposing expenditure cuts. Among the targets are: inventory liquidation (petroleum, metals) could recover around \$100 billion and the privatization of assets (power plants, grazing lands, mineral rights) about \$200 billion. Pruning outdated programs and cutting deadwood are on everybody's agenda. However, while bipartisan bargaining promises results, there are ideological and operational aspirations which becloud the horizon.

There is gathering a momentum of conflicts as Congress debates the GOP Contract With America. It is labeled "fairy-tale economics *** not *** specific," by Senator Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) and Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), leading Democrats. House Majority Leader Dick Armey (R-Texas) wants "discipline which comes from the balanced budget amendment *** [so] once members of Congress know exactly, chapter and verse, the pain that the government must live with in order to get a balanced budget, their knees will buckle." Such early signs divine that the budget debate brings fervent struggles. When the political stratagem—patriotic devotion, party discipline, arm twisting, log rolling, and deal making—does succeed to enact a hard fought budget, the battles might inflict grievous injuries that handicap subsequent legislation.

Hence the need for conflict containment. Less conflicts allow more time for creative work. The crux of the matter is how to shape the budget to everybody's heart's desire. It is beyond the realm of possibilities to pursue four rival goals simultaneously: to cut tax, to raise tax, to cut expenditure, to raise expenditure. Even if the arithmetics worked, still distrust about burden sharing would deadlock the process. It would be like opening a Pandora's box.

Successful conflict containment is logical human behavior. Legislators, representing various constituencies, will be less unwilling to support reform (1) if the cure is believable, and (2) if burden sharing makes no exception. This is the venerable idea of fairness. People who resent special deals may

embrace fair deals. Thus people make sacrifices when moved by patriotic, religious, emergency, or community appeals. Nowadays the threat of a national bankruptcy arouse people.

In conclusion, budget balancing via conflict containment is an operational blueprint ready to use. It saves time, reduces pain, and guarantees cure. Congress, authorized by the Constitution, has all the power to do the job. Efforts to pass a constitutional amendment to balance the budget could be directed to balancing the budget. Anyway, after the symbolic process of constitutional amendment the reallocations in spendings still must come. Congress may choose a symbol before, even though it is a detour. In a dry spell some gardeners do a rain dance before fetching buckets to carry water from the pond.

Finally, let's peek into the future. After following the conflict containment framework through six or seven years, the trend lines of government spending and tax revenue will converge. Thus, 2001 becomes the year of bliss when the deficits reduce to zero and surpluses begin to accumulate. Then we shall have options. How much of the budget surplus should be directed where: tax cut, human capital, competitiveness, social insurance, governmental debt. First, of course, we ought to get there. For which the prospects exist.

C. WAYNE HAWKINS

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, today a very good friend of veterans, Mr. C. Wayne Hawkins, retired from the Department of Veterans Affairs after 37 years of dedicated Federal service. I had planned to attend a reception in his honor yesterday; however, votes in the House prevented me from doing so. I regret I could not join his many friends and colleagues to thank him for his outstanding service to our Nation's veterans. I came to know Wayne through his many appearances before our committee. He established a reputation among our members as both an outstanding administrator and a straight shooter whose commitment to the veteran and the VA system were unshakeable.

Wayne Hawkins' distinguished career as a health care administrator, educator, and veterans' advocate is evidenced by the positive impact he has had on the provision of compassionate, quality health care both within the Department of Veterans Affairs and the health care community.

Prior to his retirement, Wayne was the Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Administration and Operations, the highest position ever held by a nonclinician within the Veterans Health Administration [VHA], the health care arm of the Department of Veterans Affairs. In this position, Wayne served as the chief operating officer for one of the largest corporate health care systems in the country which plays an integral part in educating physicians, nurses, dentists, and allied health care practitioners; providing quality medical care to our Nation's veterans; conducting medical research, and serving as medical backup to the

Department of Defense during a time of war or national disaster. He was responsible for the operational management of 171 medical centers, 353 outpatient clinics, 128 nursing homes, and 37 domiciliaries, which employ more than 200,000 personnel with a \$16.7 billion annual budget.

Mr. Speaker, Wayne was born in Rogersville, TN, on August 21, 1935. He received a B.S. degree from East Tennessee State University in 1957 and an M.S. in health care administration from the University of Minnesota in 1971. He completed graduate work in health systems management at Harvard University, and is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

Wayne began his VA career in 1957 as a rehabilitation therapist at the Mountain Home VA Medical Center in Johnson City, TN. During his VA career, Mr. Hawkins also served as a personnel manager and later as an associate director at VA facilities in Asheville, NC, Biloxi, MS, Atlanta, GA, Waco, TX, Spokane, WA, Portland, OR, Nashville, TN, and Dallas, TX. Prior to his January 1991 appointment as the Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Administration and Operations in Washington, DC, Wayne served as Director of the VA Medical Center in Dallas, TX for 15 years.

Wayne has an equally distinguished military career, retiring after 33 years in the Active and Army Reserve with the rank of colonel. He served as the chief of staff of the 807th Medical Brigade in Seagoville, TX, from 1979 to 1985, then as executive officer of the 94th General Hospital in Mesquite, TX, until his retirement in 1987.

Mr. Speaker, Wayne Hawkins' contributions extend beyond his role as a Federal health care executive. He served in major leadership roles in the Texas Hospital Association and the American Hospital Association, as president of VA's chapter of the Senior Executive Association, and holds faculty and preceptorship appointments at a number of prestigious universities. He is a member of the American College of Health Care Executives and was inducted as a fellow in 1991.

Wayne has received many awards during his career, including the Department of Veterans Affairs' Distinguished Career Award, the Presidential Rank Award for Distinguished Executive and the Presidential Rank Award for Meritorious Executive, the Ray E. Brown Award for Outstanding Accomplishment in Health Care Management, and the Outstanding Federal Services Health Administrator Award from the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, and the Army's Legion of Merit and Exceptional Leadership Award. Other honors include induction as an honorary member of the Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing, and honorary lifetime member of the American Academy of Medical Administrators.

It would be difficult for me to list all of Wayne's many accomplishments during his 37-year career with the VA, but I would like to highlight just a few. He chaired the Chief Medical Director's Advisory Committee on Construction over a 10-year period which led to the reorganization of the construction program to VHA. This reorganization decentralized the decisionmaking process to local directors and provided an opportunity to explore different

methods of design. He was a leader in developing the model for satellite outpatient clinics in VA, and served as the project manager for the construction and activation of one of the first satellite clinics in Chattanooga, TN, in 1974.

Over a 15-year period he developed the Dallas VA Medical Center into one of VA's flagship hospitals, taking a leadership role in patient care, education, and research. He has always been a strong advocate for including employees, veteran service organizations, and the community in the decisionmaking process. He was an early advocate for the homeless veterans program and established the first comprehensive treatment center for chronic mentally ill veterans at the Dallas VA Medical Center. He was instrumental in restructuring the role of canteen service as a major contributor in meeting the customer's needs and opened the VA's first food court in the early 1980's.

During his tenure in VA Central Office, Wayne was recognized as a strong advocate for the decentralization and empowerment of medical center directors. Throughout his career, Wayne Hawkins has consistently held the respect of his superiors, his peers, and subordinates due to his integrity, honesty, and decisiveness. He has frequently been credited with his visionary capability and his ability to manage many complex issues at any one time. However, his No. 1 priority never changed—doing what was right for America's veterans.

The VA health care system has certainly undergone many far-reaching changes over the course of Wayne's long, distinguished career. Over those years, the demands on, and expectations of, VA medical facilities have mushroomed. Although VA has successfully met many of those challenges, I believe many of those successes are in no small measure a tribute to the kind of leadership and example set by Wayne Hawkins.

Upon his retirement, Wayne can take pride in the knowledge that he is among a distinguished few who will be remembered as individuals whose careers as VA clinicians, administrators, and key advisers to top leadership have left a lasting imprint—both on the VA system and on the many veterans who depend on it.

Mr. Speaker, Wayne Hawkins exemplifies the very best in public service—responsibility and accountability to self, fellow employees, those he serves, and the community. His vision and requisite knowledge to project future trends, zeal for excellence, and determination to see initiatives through to their successful conclusion are some of the qualities which have ensured his continued success for almost four decades. The honors and awards that the VA, veterans service organizations, and the health care community have bestowed upon him are testament to both the depth of his service commitment and the impact of his efforts.

Although Wayne is retiring from Government service, he is not leaving the health care community. We wish him the very best in his new career and know that he will continue to be an advocate for veterans and a friend to the VA.

REVENUE SHARING REESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 1995

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Revenue Sharing Reestablishment Act of 1995. The bill, which will keep \$5 billion in taxpayer money here at home, can help alleviate the budget constraints of our State and local governments. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues will remember the General Revenue Sharing Program created by the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972. The program was relatively simple: State and local governments received automatic payments from the Federal Government based on a formula. The money could be spent at the discretion of the governments and the payments were guaranteed for as long as Congress authorized them.

As Congress works to lessen the overwhelming burdens it places on State and local governments, the Revenue Sharing Reestablishment Act of 1995 provides a channel through which Congress can directly assist these struggling entities. Under my legislation, \$5 billion will be made available annually for direct payment to State and local governments. Unlike the previous Revenue Sharing Program, however, the program will not add to the enormous Federal budget deficit. Instead, the program will be paid for entirely with cuts in foreign aid.

The U.S. Government has been authorized by Congress to spend \$14.8 billion in foreign aid during fiscal year 1995. Over 30 percent of the money is earmarked for two countries—Israel, which will receive \$3 billion, and Egypt, which will receive \$2.1 billion. There is no question, Mr. Speaker, that there are pressing needs throughout the world. We all know that famine, disease, and suppression transcend all borders.

We also know, Mr. Speaker, that America is experiencing horrors of its own: 14.3 million children live in poverty, 2.5 million Americans are addicted to crack, our infant mortality rate ranks 24th in the world, behind Singapore and Hong Kong, and, since 1960, violent crime has risen 500 percent and teen suicides have more than tripled.

We are desperate, Mr. Speaker, and diverting a third of our foreign aid budget to American governments will allow these entities to address the most pressing needs and the most destructive forces in their communities. Where are our priorities?

As the former Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally stated in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee in 1971:

General revenue sharing seeks to redress some basic imbalances in our Federal system of government—imbalances between needs and resources, between power and responsibilities, between conception and execution.

Let's redress these imbalances, Mr. Speaker. And let's pay for it with money we already have. I urge my colleagues to keep our taxpayer's money not only in America, but in their

State or community. I urge colleagues to cosponsor the Revenue Sharing Reestablishment Act of 1995.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Revenue Sharing Reestablishment Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. REESTABLISHMENT OF REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary of the Treasury shall make payments to States and units of general local government in accordance with the provisions of chapter 67 of title 31, United States Code (formerly known as the "Revenue Sharing Act"), as in effect on April 6, 1986 (in this section referred to as "chapter 67").

(b) ENTITLEMENT PERIOD DEFINED.—Notwithstanding section 6701(a)(1) of chapter 67, for purposes of this section the term "entitlement period" (as used in chapter 67) means each fiscal year after fiscal year 1995.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Notwithstanding section 6703(b) (1) and (2) of chapter 67, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out this section \$5,000,000,000. For purposes of this section, amounts appropriated under this subsection shall be treated as amounts in the Trust Fund (as that term is used in chapter 67).

SEC. 3. REDUCTION OF AMOUNTS AUTHORIZED TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR FOREIGN AID.

The amount authorized to be appropriated for aid to foreign governments for fiscal years after fiscal year 1995 is reduced by \$5,000,000,000.

GERMAN	PARLIAMENT	DE-
NOUNCES	SITUATION	IN
CHECHNYA		

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a very important document brought to my attention by my very good friend, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski. Below is the text of a resolution unanimously passed by the Bundestag in Germany on January 20, 1995, regarding the Russian debacle in Chechnya. I commend the German Parliament for its principled stand and I urge my colleagues to carefully consider it as a model for our own policy.

The article follows:

GERMAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION ON
CHECHNYA, JANUARY 20, 1995

Begin informal translation:

The German Bundestag is deeply concerned and dismayed at the dangerous development of the situation in Chechnya. It does not contest the right of the Russian federation to preserve its territorial integrity within the legal framework provided for by the Russian constitution and in observance of international law and human rights, as well as OSCE principles and other rules with which it (the Russian Federation) had agreed to comply under a binding obligation. The Russian actions in Chechnya constitute, however, a grave violation of the principles of

the OSCE, the provisions of the 1992/1994 Vienna Document on confidence and security building measures, and of the U.N. Human Rights Conventions. The acts of violence, the disregard of human rights, and the indiscriminate and unrestrained use of military force are unacceptable. The military actions in Chechnya shake the confidence in the democratization process of the Russian Federation.

The German Bundestag deplores the appalling loss of human lives, the sacrifice and the suffering of the civilian population caused by the armed conflict in Chechnya.

The German Bundestag supports all efforts to call on Russia emphatically to continue the intensive dialogue started within the OSCE and to use all possibilities of the OSCE to solve the crisis.

The German Bundestag calls on the Russian Government and the Chechen fighters to stop the fighting immediately and unconditionally, to end the bloodshed and to seek a political solution of the conflict which takes into account the legitimate interests of Russia as well as those of the Chechen population.

Only such a solution can exclude dangers for the reform process, democratization and the stability of the whole region; only a democratic Russia will be able to remain a close partner of Germany, the EU and NATO.

The German Bundestag reaffirms its support for the Russian democrats who champion human rights and the rule of law.

Germany wants to remain Russia's partner and friend.

End informal translation.

Adopted unanimously by the Bundestag on January 20, 1995.

LEGISLATION TO REPEAL ANTITRUST EXEMPTION REGARDING MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to repeal the antitrust exemption under which Major League Baseball has operated since 1922.

I am doing this for two reasons. For the short term, I believe repealing the antitrust ex-

emption will accelerate the end of the baseball shutdown, which threatens the livelihoods of thousands of Americans and the economies of cities and towns across the country.

For the long term, I believe repealing the antitrust exemption will restore fairness to the fragile relationship of labor and management in professional baseball. And in doing that we will help preserve the institution of baseball and protect the livelihoods of Americans for generations to come.

Although my own background has deep roots in the labor movement, I do not mean to take sides in the current struggle between the players and management. All I want to do is restore fairness to the negotiating process and allow the courts to help accelerate the negotiations where necessary.

As long as professional baseball enjoys its exemption from the antitrust statutes, management can impose its own salary structure free from constraints of the courts or the open market. I have no doubt that removing the antitrust exemption would drastically alter the escalating rate of ticket prices which are currently set by an unfettered cartel of 28 team owners.

Removing the antitrust exemption would put professional baseball in the real world of corporate America where it belongs. If we allow the free market to determine the cost of doing business in professional baseball, the owners will discover they can discipline their business practices and the players will discover their real value on the open market.

We must recognize once and for all that professional baseball is a business, a big business. And if we can bring baseball's fiscal house in order, I have no doubt we can bring back fans to ballparks across the country and restore the game of baseball, not the business of baseball, and America's national pastime.

\$20,571.48 A YEAR FOR AN INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE POLICY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I have just received a letter from a 59-year-old self-em-

ployed realtor in California—a man who has no serious medical conditions. Several years ago, he was divorced and used COBRA to keep his wife's Prudential group rate policy of \$275.96 per month. At the end of his COBRA health continuation period, he asked Prudential to convert to an individual policy. As the gentleman wrote me, that's when Prudential "dropped a piece of the Rock" on him. The monthly cost of a \$100 deductible policy was \$1,714.29—or \$20,571 a year. For a \$1,000 deductible, the monthly premium was \$1,030—or \$12,360 per year.

To help stop these outrageous overcharges, I urge the Congress to simply extend the COBRA health continuation time periods indefinitely. Once you are in a group policy, you should be able to stay in at the group rate plus an appropriate administrative fee.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 31, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, after receiving assurances that we would not be voting on final passage of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act tonight, I am keeping a commitment I made many months ago to travel back to Illinois to speak before the Barrington Chamber of Commerce. I regret that I may miss a number of votes relating to amendments to this legislation. However, regrettably, it has become clear from the proceedings of recent days that many of the amendments being offered by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle may be dilatory in nature, and are designed to simply slow down the process. In any event, my engagement in the district is important to my constituents, and I will make clear in the RECORD how I would have cast my vote on any recorded votes I may have missed.